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Virginia Municipal Bonds Not Wanted In New York, Mass. Or Connecticut

By CARTER W. WORMELEY

Richmond, Va., Feb. 12. (Special)—Interesting comment on why it is difficult to dispose of Virginia municipal bonds in the States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, is made in a letter recently received by D. R. Creecy, of Richmond, from R. E. Jordan, of the investment department of the financial house of Hayden, Stone and Company, New York. And while this subject may, at first blush, appear to be one of primary importance to the cities only, it will, upon more careful examination, be found to interest vitally every section and political unit of the State.

In his reply to Mr. Creecy, Mr. Jordan makes the statement that "none of the municipals of the State of Virginia," (meaning bonds) "are legal for Savings Banks or Insurance Companies in the States of New York, Massachusetts or Connecticut." This is due to an old law on the statute books of the three States named, according to the writer, making it illegal for Savings Banks and Insuranse Companies in any of the three States to invest in bond issues by the cities of any State which failed to meet their interest since 1861.

"Since the Civil War Southern municipals, as a whole, have sold much less readily than those of cities north of the Mason and Dixon line," says Mr. Jordan. "Furthermore, the bonding limitation is 18 per cent in most of the Southern cities, and there are very few of these which are not up pretty close to this limit. In the East and West you find numbers of cities which have a bonded debt of only 3 or 4 per cent." The writer goes on to say that, to correct the situation now confronting the cities of Virginia and of the South with regard to the sale of bonds, it will be necessary to have the statutory laws governing the purchase of such collateral changed in the States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Another requirement of the Savings Bank Association of New York is that the bonded debt of a municipality selling bonds to those banks shall not exceed 7 per cent.

"After my talk with you in Richmond several weeks ago," the letter reads, "I had the pleasure of talking with George Ainslie, mayor of your city, and he tells me that he has had this matter up," (meaning the matter of overcoming the statutory difficulties in New York with regard to the purchase of Richmond municipals), "and that the City of Richmond was willing to donate several thousand dollars for this purpose"—the purpose of having the law of limitation on bond purchases changed in New York.

"I feel confident," continued Mr. Jordan, "that if the matter is taken up with the City Manager of Norfolk, Virginia, Charles E. Ashburner, they (Norfolk) would be glad to donate several thousand (dollars), although Norfolk's indebtedness is way above 7 per cent." The writer goes on to express the belife that the banks "in both Norfolk and Richmond" would probably be glad to assist in the fight to make Virginia municipal securities acceptable in New York, saying: "It would unquestionably be a very desirable thing for the State of Virginia to have the bonds of its cities legal here."

TWO MEN ARE KILLED WHEN PLANE CRASHES

Americus, Ga., Feb. 12.—J. W. Morris, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and C. J. Clark were instantly killed in an airplane crash at Southern Field recently.

The accident occurred within a few minutes after the two men took off at 5 o'clock in Morris' plane. The plane fell 500 feet and was on fire when it struck the ground.

Those who saw the accident said that it appeared as if Morris was instructing Clark in flying when the accident occurred, the ship performing a number of gyrations said to characterize the movements of a plane under an inexperienced pilot.

At Southern Field it was said that Morris was believed to be an Aviation Corps reserve officer. Morris came here only a few days ago, and had been making exhibition flights over the city.

Woman: "How did you become a tramp?"

Tramp: "The doctor told me to take a walk after meals, and I'm still doing it."—Wilmington Morn. News.

WHY FRANCE WAS JUSTIFIED IN GOING IN RUHR DISTRICT

France has justification on its side from every possible standpoint for having taken possession of the Ruhr district, the heart of the coal and iron and steel industry of Germany. But widespread propaganda, influenced by the German interests and possibly by some countries which were formerly France's allies, is trying to create a false impression by denouncing France for this act, justifiable from every financial and humane standpoint.

The attack upon France by Germany was one of the most diabolical crimes in human history. Perhaps it has never been matched in all the records of mankind. It was carried out with a fiendish devilishness that smacked of the very sulphurous fumes of the lower world. Wreck and ruin marked the footsteps of Germany's accursed army, not simply the wreck and ruin of ordinary warfare, but the wreck and ruin of an effort so completely to destroy France's industries that they would never again be able to compete with Germany. History affords nothing comparable in the completeness and devilishness of this campaign.

The great business leaders of Germany, who helped to bring on the war for their own benefit, men who gloated in the criminality of the German army, believing that it would forever cow France and every other country against which Germany might send its brutal troops, have been piling up their hundreds of millions of illgotten profits and placing them in other countries in order to escape taxation, have done their utmost to keep Germany from paying the bill of reparation. Practically deserted by England when it has sought to enforce payment of reparation, was a monumental blunder by the English Government which bodes ill for the welfare of the world, France was forced, with the co-operation of Belgium, to take possession of a portion of Germany in order to enforce the payment of some of the indebtedness of that country, since Germany would not voluntarily meet the payments.

To say that Germany [illegible] olved. and factories were never [illegible]ed, whose land was never invaded, whose business was continued at high pressure during the war and has been busier since the war than any other country in the world, is not able to meet the reparation bill is so absurd on its face that it is an amazing thing that any man of intelligence in England or America should presume to defend Germany in this violation of every moral and legal obligation.

A triumphant France would be infinitely better for the world than a triumphant Germany. That was the world's view during the war; it should be the world's view at the present time.

The Manufacturers Record regards as one of the great blunders made by this country and by England failure to co-operate with France, and especially the withdrawal of American troops from Germany, and the distinct effort that is being made in England to discredit France in its attempt to collect an indebtedness which Germany is abundantly able to pay, but which because of the moral rottenness of its leaders, Germany thus far has refused to pay. France, the attacked; France, the devastated and ravaged; France, the heroic nation which bared its breast with Belgium before the onrush of German soldiers and thus saved civilization, is entitled by every moral and legal right to have the world's approval of its course.

Mr. Godfrey M. S. Tate, of Washington, a widely known engineer who spent much time studying the battlefields of France and writing of the horrors committed by German soldiers, some of his articles being printed at the time in the Manufacturers Record, in a letter to the editor of this paper, under date of February 2, says:

"In your issue of February first I note with considerable satisfaction that you place Miss Morgan's remarks on the action of France as the leading article in your paper.

"From my personal knowledge of the Ruhr and also of the devastated Nord et Pas de Calais, I heartily concur with Miss Morgan that might is the only weapon or argument which can be effective with certain classes of Germans.

"Stinnes, Krupp, Thyssen, et als., sympathetically cut down the wages of their workers, with the excuse that the payment of reparations to the French made this necessary, while at the same time they were pocketing

(Continued on page 2.)

OFFERS AID TO STATE CRIPPLES

State Department of Industrial Rehabilitation to Aid Virginians Maimed by Accident or Disease

By CARTER W. WORMELEY

Richmond, Va., Feb. 12. (Special)—D. M. Blankenship, State Supervisor of the Bureau of Industrial Rehabilitation, expresses the belief that a great many citizens in Virginia do not thoroughly understand the work he is doing. Many, apparently, are under the impression that the benefits of this Bureau apply only to disabled ex-service men. As a matter of fact, the Bureau has nothing to do with ex-service men, except in cases where these have been injured since leaving the service.

The object of the State Bureau of Industrial Rehabilitation is to retrain men and women, boys and girls, who have been crippled by accident or disease, and to fit them for work at some trade or occupation suitable to their peculiar handicap. In no case can help be extended to any one who, by reason of age or mental disqualification, is incapable of being trained to work at some occupation, nor can aid be given to those who are unwilling to take a course of training, or who would be unwilling to work at a trade or occupation after it had been taught them.

Since the Bureau has been in operation, only three hundred have made application for assistance. Most of these have been investigated, and approximately one hundred have been or are now being rehabilitated.

"It is perfectly natural for a disabled person to become despondent," said Supervisor Blankenship today, "and many come to think that they have not had a square deal, become soured of disposition and enemies to society. If left long to their own devices, such men get to be professional man in Virginia to secure training panhandlers, and when this condition exists it is almost impossible to induce them to agree to a course of instruction.

"It makes no difference how serious their handicap may be, there is an opportunity for every man and woman and profitable employment, only the ambition to try and the will to succeed being essential. The Supervisor will arrange the training to suit the natural inclination and abliity of the pupil. He has now under supervision boys and girls crippled by infantile paralysis, those who have lost limbs by disease or accident. These are preparing themselves for various trades and professions, such as mechanical engineering, law, teaching, short story writing, stenography, bookkeeping, traffic management, dental mechanics, lens grinding, auto mechanics, barbers, shoe repairers, and many other occupations. Some have completed courses of training and are now profitably employed."

The Bureau is exceedingly anxious to get the name and address of every crippled citizen in the State, who is more than fourteen (14) years old, and who is in need of and who desires employment. Every one can assist by sending in such names and addresses to the State Bureau of Rehabilitation, Richmond, Virginia.

Tuberculosis Work Planned For Year

Richmond, Va., February 12.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Virginia Tuberculosis Association held recently the following program of work for the ensuing year was adopted:

1. Establishment of permanent tuberculosis clinics in co-operation with the State Board of Health.
2. Publicity and general education work in the interest of municipal and regional sanatoria.
3. Childrens work:
   Scales for the public schools.
   Nutritional work (Emerson's).
4. Educational work leading to the establishment of public health nurses.
5. Co-operation with institutions for the care of destitute children in the State in the work for the prevention of tuberculosis.
6. Survey of industries of the State to determine to what extent medical and nursing service is being used and to stimulate such where absent.

HE WANTS A JOB

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 12.—Bert Morgan, Federal prohibition enforcement official from Indiana, recently received the following letter: "I seen in the newspapers where two prohibition agents were fired for selling whiskey. I want to apply for a job. I am well qualified to do it."

STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State

THINGS SEEN AND HEARD

Lynchburg.—The Legal Club has started a move looking to the establishment of a law library for the use of members of the local bar, the suggestion of the club being that the Jones Memorial Library may establish a downtown branch, having the cooperation of the club and the bar association.

Newport News.—Thomas Jones, Elizabeth City county farmer, has a second crop of apples. The apples, about half-grown when hit by the snow Wednesday, are of the Johnson fine winter variety. So far as is known this is the first time a second crop has appeared on trees in this section during the winter months.

Norfolk.—On information filed by the United States District Attorney 376 crates of eggs were seized by the marshal's office to be held for disposition at the direction of the Federal court. These eggs are said to be filled with ammonia and to have been in storage in this city since early in December.

Lynchburg.—R. S. Weekly, a veteran industrial insurance collector here, who resigned his position recently, figured that during the last eighteen years he had walked the streets of Lynchburg and its suburbs slightly more than 68,000 miles, or more than twice the distance around the world.

Norfolk.—J. P. Cunningham, representative of the Virginia Commission for the Blind, is now completing a census of Portsmouth. He will then canvass the counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne and Nansemond. The census of the blind in Norfolk city was taken in 1921, and will not be repeated this year, except to check up on additional cases in Berkley.

Pulaski.—Fire of undertermined origin destroyed the store of B. F. Dobyins, in which was the postoffice, at Cliftview, Carroll county. The blaze had made too great headway when discovered to permit of anything being saved, having started in the section in which oils were kept. The loss is about $20,000, partially covered by insurance.

Fredericksburg.—Several days ago vandals removed the corner-stone from the Morning Star Church, colored, near Brown's Store, in Northumberland county, and broke into it for the purpose of getting out of the stone what money was in it. According to officials of the church, the undertaking was unprofitable. One single dime was the net harvest of the thief, as only ten cents had been deposited in the corner-stone when it was laid a few years ago.

Danville.—John W. Carter, candidate for the State Senate from Danville and Pittsylvania county, in a long-distance telephone conversation, denied that he had ever contemplated legislation with a view to annexing Schoolfield to Danville. "Such a statement of my intentions has no foundation on fact," he said. Reports reaching here that hostility to Mr. Carter's candidacy in the rural districts was based largely on such alleged motives were read with interest, as the question of annexing Schoolfield to Danville had not been mentioned in the campaign, and an explanation was sought. Mr. Carter added that the annexation of Schoolfield to Danville could not be done by legislative process, but would be a court matter, in no way connected with the General Assembly.

Danville.—The first fatality resulting from the snowfall was recorded here when Doyle Brown, 17-year-old high school boy, son of C. L. Brown, was killed while sleigh-riding. His neck was broken. The tragic accident was an unusual one. Doyle was "flat coasting" down the long Ridge Street incline from Main street, while another youth whose name has not been yet determined, was also flat on his sled coming down the opposite incline from Grove street. In the darkness in front of Ridge Street Tabernacle the two youths met in head-on collision, both of the youths' heads coming in contact, according to C. J. Parrott and Stanley Lea, who saw the accident. At first it was not realized how serious the consequences of the collision had been, but Brown was soon found to be dead. The other boy dazed, wandered away and his identity was not determined.

Danville.—Word has been received here from Whittles of the destruction by fire of the home of J. C. Roach at that place. The home, its contents and $353 in currency were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $10,000, with $4,500 insurance.

Customer: "My, vot a rotten cigar you gif me."

Storekeeper: "You should vorry; you got vun and I got five hundred."

RICHEST INDIAN PUTS HIS CASH IN SAFE HANDS

Jackson Barnett Disposes of Bulk of Estate in Way to Protect It From the Crooks.

TO GET $50,000 INCOME

Retains Title to Oil Interests in Oklahoma, Which Yield Him Over $18,000 a Year.

Disposal of the fortune of Jackson Barnett, reputed to be Oklahoma's wealthiest Indian, has been arranged, at his request, to keep it out of the hands of "designing persons" when he died, Charles H. Burke, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has announced.

The plan, it was said, assures Barnett an income of about $50,000 a year during his life, and disposes of the bulk of his estate, comprised of his allotment in the Cushing oil pool of Oklahoma and Liberty bonds and cash, approximately a million and a half dollars, through gifts and trust funds in such a way as to explode the schemes of a host of "designing persons," whose activities and ingenuity have added considerably to the work of the Indian Bureau.

Barnett, who has no living relatives with legal or moral claim upon him, according to Burke's announcement, has been in the public eye more prominently, perhaps, than any other Indian, not only because of his great wealth, but because of his sensational marriage about three years ago, when his bride is alleged to have kidnapped him from his guardian in Oklahoma and taken him to Kansas, where they were married.

The disposal of the estate includes gifts of $550,000 each to Barnett's wife and the Baptist Home Mission Society, of New York. Out of the gift to Mrs. Barnett, she establishes a trust fund of $200,000, through a Washington bank, with the provision that Barnett is to receive $7,500 of the annual income, and the entire gift to the mission society is deposited with a New York trust company, which agrees to pay him $20,000 a year from its proceeds as long as he lives.

It is explained that the gift to the society, which will go to its permanent endowment fund, is not a denominational or church donation, but is made solely because the organization has administrative control over Bacone College and the Murrow Indian's Orphan Home, in the heart of the Indian country of Oklahoma.

Barnett, in addition to the $27,000 a year thus assured to him from these two gifts, it is explained, retains title to his allotment in the Cushing oil field, which is bringing him more than $18,000 annually, and is receiving about $5,000 a year in interest on loans which have been made for him.

FIRES INCREASE AS WOMEN TAKE TO CIGARETTES

Underwriters Are Amazed by Year's Property Losses of Half Billion

New York, Feb. 12.—Of a total fire loss of $495,400,000 during 1921, the twin hazards of matches and smoking were responsible for $25,000,000, a report of the National Board of Fire Underwriters declares. The underwriters raised the question as to whether this increase is not due to the fact that women are smoking in greater numbers, as the match and smoke loss for 1916, the last available figures, amounted to only $16,453,562.

The total loss of nearly $500,000,000 is a staggering increase over any other year, even including 1906, when the San Francisco earthquake raised the total beyond normal. It amounts to $4.54 per capita.

"While the huge losses, shown by our figures, are deplorable from every standpoint, considering that they represent the wasting of time, labor and material resources at the rate of $1,357,000 a day," said W. E. Mallalieu, general manager of the board of underwriters, "the fact that the largest part of the loss was preventable makes the destruction particularly appalling.

"Most fires are due either to ignorance or carelessness, and could therefore be avoided by the exercise of care and common sense, to the everlasting benefit of hte entire nation."

Father: "Willie, go in the other room and see if the wall clock is running."

Willie: "No, father, it is standing still wagging its tail."—Steubenville Herald.

HOPES FOR AN EARLY TRIAL OF DAMAGE SUIT

Senator Byrd Says Damage Action Was Brought In Richmond Because of Bond Sentiment There.

Senator H. F. Byrd returned last night from Richmond, where on last Firday evening, he was served with notice of a suit for $100,000 damages having been filed against him as publisher of the Winchester, Star by the Virginia Highway Contractors' Association, Inc.

The contractors, according to statements made last week in an address at Roanoke by Robert W. Woolley, managing director, object to certain editorials appearing recently in The Star in opposition to a bond issue for roads. No bill of particulars was filed.

The notice was served on Senator Byrd by the sheriff of Richmond, and it was indicated the suit would be docketed for trial in the City Circuit Court of Richmond. It is thought the purpose of instituting the suit in Richmond was because of there being a large sentiment in that city in favor of issing road bonds and many of the men who belong to the Highway Contractors' Association live there.

Senator Byrd expressed hope that the case would be set for trial before the special session of the Legislature as, in that event, he said the people of the State would have the benefit of the testimony to be brought out at the trial.

At the same time Mr. Woolley threatened to bring the suit against The Star for $100,000, unless a retraction was made by February 5th, he also threatened to file a similar Keezell, of the Harrisonburg News-Record, for $100,000 damages, unless the Harrisonburg paper carried a retraction by the 5th of February.

The Harrisonburg News-Record of February 6th carries no retraction of any kind, and it is presumed that the suit against that paper will be filed. It is understood, however, that the action will not be instituted until the contractors can get service on Senator Keezell in Richmond.

Premiums Or Insurance Policies Paid in 60 Days

Danville, Feb. 14.—A flurry was created in insurance circles upon receipt of notices containing an order promulgated January 16 last by State Insurance Commissioner Joseph Button at Richmond. Under the terms of this ruling, premiums on all types of policies, fire, life, theft and liability must be paid within 60 days and if not, secured by a note bearing six per cent per annum. This will do away entirely with extended credit which concerns well established have been in the habit of permitting for several years. Failure to abide by the ruling may result in fines ranging from $1,000 to $5,000 and the revocation of the agent's license which would have the effect of driving him out of the profession in this State. Such violations will be considered as "rebating."

The order met opposition in some quarters and was well received in others. Many local concerns have been in the habit of settling with their companies and considering the payment by the insured to the agent as their indiviiual business and in these quarters, it is not welcomed. It will entail heavy clerical work in some offices, it is said.

Items To Consider In Farm Inventory

In making inventory of the farm these items should be included:

Land and buildings (itemize).

Household equipment.

Cattle—Cows, dry and in milk; bulls, calves, two-year-olds. Horses and mules. Hogs—Brood sows, shotes and pigs, boars. Sheep or goats. Poultry—Chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese. List and value all farm products on hand. Seeds—fertilizers on hand, farm implements and machinery (itemize), vehicles (itemize), cash on hand and in bank, good accounts, etc., due us.

HOME BREWERS FATTEN YEAST MAKERS' POCKETS

Business has been on the rise in the yeast and baking powder industry since America turned to home brewing and yeast eating.

The trade, which in 1914 amounted to only $17,000,000 a year, now exceeds $52,000,000, according to statistics made public by the Census Bureau.

FEW CHANGES MADE IN BOOKS FOR VA. SCHOOLS

Some New Books Adopted in Elementary and High School Grades

By CARTER W. WORMELEY

Richmond, Va., Feb. 12. (Special)—Very few changes were made in the present list of textbooks for use in the public schools of Virginia by the State Board of Education which met in Richmond for five days last week to consider the adoption of textbooks for the schools of the State. There will be practically no change in current prices. Under contracts which will shortly be signed with publishers, Virginia is guaranteed on the titles adopted and re-adopted as low prices on textbooks as prevail anywhere in the United States, and should prices subsequently be lowered in other States, they must be lowered on corresponding titles of books in Virginia at the same time. To enforce such contracts as provided by law in the State, publishers are placed under bond.

Generally speaking, it is said that there has been a slight decrease in the number of books hereafter to be required for basal use in the schools.

In the elementary grades, a new book was adopted in Civics, to conform to recent tendencies developed in the teaching of Civics from the larger community point of view. An optional change was made in Geography and in Physiology; local school boards will decide which of the options in these subjects will be accepted. The number of options in Drawing was increased, while the number of options in Music was decreased. These few changes constitute the total number made in the basal list in the elementary schools; and such changes were thought absolutely necessary by the Board because of significant changes in the subjects since the books on the present list were adopted eight years ago.

In the high school list, there was a change from two books in English Composition to one book in the same subject. The number of history textbooks was reduced from six to three books on the required basal list, and a change made in European History and in American History. Such changes in history; were felt to be necessary because of the effect of the World War upon new points of view in the treatment of history. The present book in High School Economics was dropped from the list for which no book was substituted, and a change was made in Civil Government. One change was made in the six Latin textbooks on the list, and an optional change was made in French for those who wish to teach the subject by the direct method. In Science, the number of textbooks now on the list was reduced and several changes made in the list, one of which is optional.

It is gratifying to note that the entire book list could be revised to meet present needs with so few changes, and as far as the elementary list is concerned which affects the larger school population and the larger educational interests of the State, it can be seen that the changes were limited to one required and two optional changes on the required basal list.

The State Board of Education, during its proceedings last week, adopted a policy which may place upon an entirely different plane the problem of school book adoption. Explained in a few words, the policy is this: That because of the development of scientific technique in education, it is now possible to experimentally determine the relative worth of textbooks by their use under standard school room conditions. Such being the case, a small list of textbooks in each subject should first be selected by preliminary education and test and subsequently tested out in the schools for at least one year prior to the time of adopting textbooks.

In accordance with the detailed plan formulated, during the next year it is planned to test out the elementary spelling book and language and grammar now on the present list and compare the results with several other texts in these subjects which by careful study have been found to score high in excellence. This report will be made to the State Board of Education for consideration and will be made the basis for determining what changes shall subsequently be made in these subjects.

By a careful scientific technique this will place all books of all publishers tested on exactly the same basis, and will assure securing the best book. Such a policy as this it is believed will set a precedent for the adoption of textbooks in other States. The various publishers consulted as regards the merit of this plan are enthusiastic for it, and are anxious to have their books tested in accordance with it.